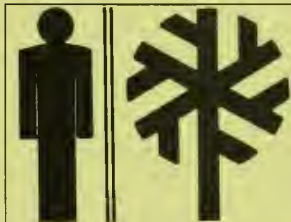



Statement For Management

Coronado

CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL



April 1989



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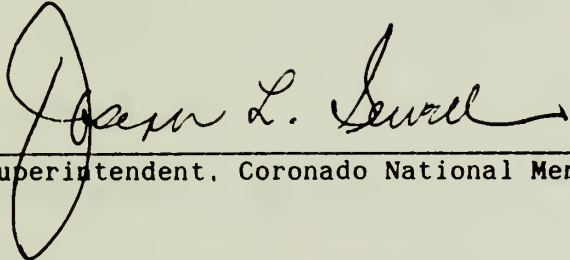
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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT
Coronado National Memorial

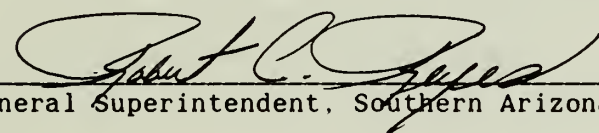
Revised 1988

RECOMMENDED BY:



Superintendent, Coronado National Memorial

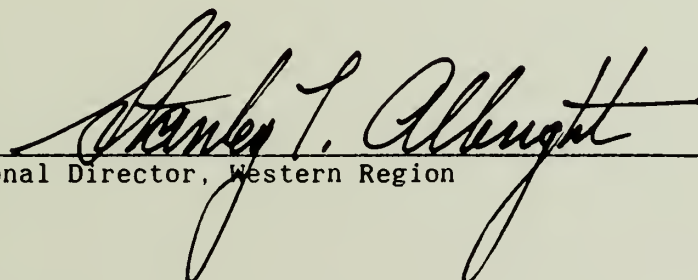
9/7/88
Date

for 

General Superintendent, Southern Arizona Group

9/9/88
Date

APPROVED BY:



Regional Director, Western Region

10/7/88
Date

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I. LOCATION

Coronado National Memorial is located in the southeast corner of Arizona in Cochise County, and within the fifth Congressional District. It is situated at the southern end of the Huachuca Mountains, 25 miles south of Sierra Vista and 100 miles southeast of Tucson.



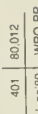


**CORONADO
NAT. MEM.**

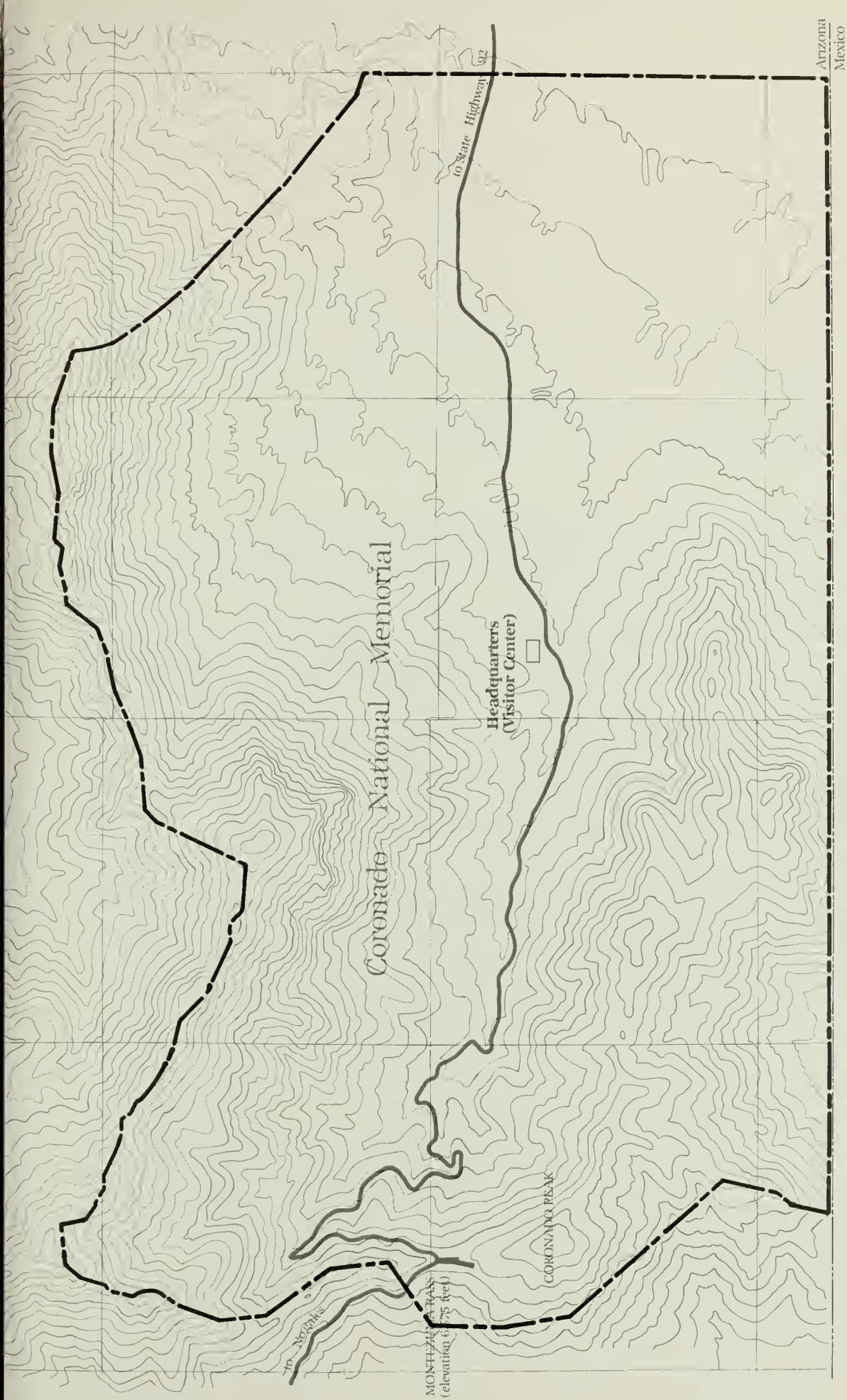
REGIONAL MAP CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL / ARIZONA



CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL







Arizona
Mexico

401 80010
June 89 WRO-RP

Park Boundary



Boundary Map

CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Coronado National Memorial was established by Presidential Proclamation on November 5, 1952 (65 Stat. 510) to permanently commemorate Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, his companions and their explorations; to interpret and symbolize the Coronado Entrada; to memorialize the connecting strands which link our country to Mexico and Spain; and to strengthen international amity and cultural understanding.

The significance of the resources can best be realized by placing them in their proper historical perspectives. In the second quarter of the 16th century, the territory to the north of central Mexico was a massive, mysterious, and unknown land to the Spanish. Spain's explorers touched its fringes in Florida and along the Gulf of Mexico, but very little penetration of the interior had resulted. From 1539 to 1543, three major expeditions, which were to unveil the "mystery" of this land, were undertaken by Spain. DeSoto explored Florida and the southeastern United States, Cabrillo explored the west coast of the United States, and Coronado explored northwestern Mexico and the western United States from California to Kansas. In just one generation, Spain laid claim to a whole new world.

The 2 1/2-year Coronado Expedition, led by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, probably entered the United States via the San Pedro River valley immediately east of the memorial. Unfortunately, no physical evidence has been found to substantiate the actual route of Coronado at the existing international boundary.

The important point is not the actual crossing point of the expedition but, rather, the international implications and the Hispanic cultural involvement initiated by these events. Coronado's expedition initiated the beginning of Spanish influence in northern Mexico and in the southwestern United States, and our southwest Hispanic heritage is directly attributable to this historic event.

Because the memorial lacks visible remains and is not the site of any dramatic occurrence, its historical value lies in the fact that it is able to set a reflective mood suitable for contemplation of the Coronado Entrada. The purpose of the area and the intent of Congress are served by the present site because it offers good visitor accessibility to a primary interpretive site overlooking the probable route of the expedition and occupies, in general, a large undisturbed land area. The memorial's border location facilitates international amity and cultural understanding.

The natural resources of the area provide a complementary setting for the "viewing platform" and the historic scene, but they possess no special significance or unique values not found elsewhere in the surrounding area. The vegetation is typical of the Upper Sonoran Zone and the mountains of southeastern Arizona and includes a variety of desert grasses and shrubs at the lower elevations and oak/pinyon/juniper at the higher elevations. There are no species on the Federal endangered species list residing within the memorial.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The only unique constraint on park management contained within the various legislative documents establishing the memorial is permitted grazing on two allotments in cooperative administration with the U. S. Forest Service. This situation is covered in an Interagency Agreement between the National Park Service and Forest Service. Management is also influenced by the Land Protection Plan.

1. Enabling Act and Other Relevant Legislation

Proclamation of November 5, 1952, (65 Stat 510): established Coronado National Memorial from existing United States Forest Service lands.

Public Law 86-689 passed on September 2, 1960: authorized revision of the boundaries of the memorial, and repair and maintenance of the primary access/through road, approximately 5.3 miles in length.

Public Law 95-625 passed on November 10, 1978: added 3,040 acres and deleted 1,200 acres, and was essentially a land exchange with the U. S. Forest Service. The intention was to include the entire Montezuma Canyon watershed as one ecological and manageable unit. Also included in the boundary change were 547 acres of private lands of which 462.5 have been purchased by the Service in fee. Two, one-acre residential in-holdings remain as well as the 82.5 acre Montezuma Ranch which is protected by a scenic easement.

The entire memorial is on the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological sites in the area include lithic campsites near the mouth of Montezuma Canyon on the east side of the memorial. Any projects, therefore, are subject to the conditions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

2. Interagency Agreements and Pertinent Laws

The existing Interagency Agreement with the U. S. Forest Service to jointly manage grazing on two allotments was revised in 1987.

A new Interagency Agreement with the U. S. Forest Service to provide for mutual aid in controlling wildfire has recently been written with approval pending.

The Clean Air Act as amended in 1977. Part C of this amendment states as its purpose, "Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality." Among the stated purposes of this part is "to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational scenic, or historic value..." Three classifications of air were created, specifying permissible degrees of deterioration in air quality. Coronado National Memorial has been designated a "Class II" area.

Section 118 of the Act indicated that all Federal facilities must comply with all Federal State, inter-state, and local requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity.

Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 95-217 requires the Memorial to monitor water quality to ensure safe and potable drinking water.

B. MEMORIAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

1. Natural Resources

The geology of the Montezuma Canyon watershed includes limestone laid down 270 million years ago when a shallow sea covered most of what is now southeastern Arizona. Subsequent lava flows brought igneous minerals into the limestone fissures, especially on the north slope of the canyon. Coronado Cave, a half mile from the visitor center, was formed in these limestone deposits, and although badly vandalized, remains attractive to many visitors.

The Huachuca Mountains are an island-type biotic community, separated from similar islands by valley grasslands and deserts of varying widths. Isolation began thousands of years ago when a decrease in precipitation caused gradual changes in the environment. Some species of oaks and pines reach their northern limits in these isolated ranges in Arizona. Several species of birds, mammals and reptiles also extend north to these areas.

Variety is a major characteristic of the Huachuca Mountains. Pine-oak woodland is the memorial's characteristic vegetative type. At lower elevations grasslands are mixed with chaparral plants and oak. Distinct vegetational life zones defined by elevation are not evident here. It is not uncommon to find minihabitats with desert species such as prickly pear cactus and cane cholla growing on rocky outcroppings underneath a pine-oak-juniper canopy. Because of the cooler, moister environments of the canyon bottoms and shaded hillsides, scattered sycamores will be growing at lower elevations than cacti and other desert plants.

With its proximity to the Mile Hi Ramsey Canyon Preserve, a popular birding area owned by the Nature Conservancy, Coronado National Memorial is becoming increasingly popular as a birding area with 156 species sightings recorded.

On the afternoon of June 10, 1988, a man-caused fire originating two miles south of the memorial in Mexico, roared into the southwest corner of the park. By the time the fire was declared out in the memorial six days later, it had burned with varying intensity over nearly eighty percent of the 4,800 acres in the memorial. Fuel loading had occurred for over a century, and wind gusts in the afternoons were over 25 miles per hour. The U. S. Forest Service spend in excess of \$150,00 in suppression costs in the memorial with 1,200 fire fighters on the lines from four states, two aerial tankers, and eight helicopters. This was the largest fire in the Huachuclas, and burned 2,500 acres in Mexico and 8,000 on the U. S. Forest Service land to the north.

A shade ramada at the top of Coronado Peak was the only facility lost in the fire, and recent rains have begun to bring back the brass. A seven person rehabilitation crew will spend five weeks stabilizing the six miles of fire line cut in the park with water bars, seeding and excelsior matting.

Where the roots and cambial bark layer were not killed in the oaks, manzanita, mountain mahogany and cliff rose, new growth has already begun. In those areas where trees and shrubs were thickest, and the fire burned hot, it may be 25 to 50 years before any significant recovery of shrubs and trees will be seen.

A recent cloudburst in Ash Canyon, just north of the park, sent boulders the size of an automobile and 4 to 5 feet of ash and mud cascading down into a residential area. An extremely hard rain of short duration could cause similar problems in the park, especially along the two miles of unpaved road.

2. Cultural Resources

The entire Memorial is on the National Register of Historic Places. About one-half of the Memorial has been surveyed for archeological evidence. A few lithic camp sites were found near the mouth of Montezuma Canyon, but the more recently acquired north slope of the canyon should be surveyed as funds are available. Any projects are subject to the conditions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

C. LAND USE AND TRENDS

Public Law 94-429 (Sept. 28, 1976) closed the memorial to mining. The State of Texas Mine Site was acquired in 1986 and all modern intrusions except for ore stock piles, have been removed. An interpretive prospectus has been developed for this site which calls for parking, access to the mine site by trail and interpretive wayside exhibits. All hazardous mine shafts and adits in the vicinity have been filled or closed with cable netting.

Three in-holdings remain within the boundary of the memorial. Two are one-acre residential sites. The third is 82.5 acres upon which there is a scenic easement. Because the easement does not adequately protect the Memorial's resources, management has requested emergency land acquisition funds to acquire this property in fee.

The recently approved Interagency Agreement with the U. S. Forest Service and long-term grazing plan should eliminate over-grazing on memorial lands.

Sierra Vista, a thriving military community 20 miles north of the memorial continues to grow rapidly. The memorial staff has been meeting with military new-comers on a monthly basis to encourage appropriate use of memorial facilities.

Air quality is adversely impacted by the copper smelter at Cananae, Sonora, Mexico, 20 miles to the south. To date, there has been no effort on the part of the Mexican government to decrease the smelter emissions. However, an agreement between the United States and Mexico should help minimize the emissions from the new smelter at Nacasori, Sonora, Mexico, 50 miles southeast of the memorial.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Typical visitation patterns are arrival mid-morning and depart by late afternoon. Summer weekends have the heaviest travel, reflecting local group gatherings, family picnics and hikers. Regional travel is also heavy during the summer as people from the lower elevations try to escape the heat. Visitation statistics are showing more out of state and international visitors during the fall, winter and spring months. Week days are pretty stable. March, April and May are the months for school field trips related to Arizona history; the winter months for the Elder hostel visits.

VISITATION ANALYSIS BY ORIGIN:

37% local residents
20% regional residents
41% national residents
2% international residents

ANNUAL VISITATION

(1977 - 1987)

Year	Visitors
1977	63,565
1978	62,045
1979	61,544
1980	43,928
1981	47,825
1982	44,425
1983	34,330 *
1984	40,305
1985	45,252
1986	55,272
1987	57,340

* In 1983, the permanent staff was reduced to three. At present, there is only .6 of a permanent employee, plus a seasonal ranger GS-4 to fulfill interpretive needs, even though visitation has steadily increased since that time. There is also no provision for law enforcement protection.

MONTHLY VISITATION

(1987)

Month	Visitors
January	3,409
February	3,191
March	4,314
April	10,190 *
May	5,644
June	5,063
July	5,274
August	2,749
September	5,007
October	5,517
November	3,356
December	3,626

* Borderlands Festival, held on third Sunday of April, accounts for 50% of total visitation during this month.

E. STATUS OF PLANNING

Name of Plan	Study Preparer	Approved	Status
Land Protection Plan	WRO	1987	Current
General Management Plan	DSC	1976	Current
Documented Safety Plan	Park	1987	Current
Search and Rescue	Park	1985	Current
Natural Resources Management Plan	SOAR	1986	Revise
Fire Management Plan	SOAR		Exp. 1988
Coronado Cave Management Plan	SOAR	1988	Current
Cultural Resources Management Plan	SOAR	1986	Current
Interpretive Prospectus	SWRO	1968	10-238
Statement for Interpretation	Park	1982	Revised
			Annually

F. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Roads

There are a total of 13.5 miles of roads in the Memorial. Three and a half miles are surfaced, 2.2 are maintained dirt and gravel, 7.8 miles are lightly maintained fire/access roads.

The paved roads and 3 parking lots were given a chip seal in 1987 and the center lines re-stripped. They are now in good condition. The next chip/seal job will probably be needed in about 1992.

The 2.2 mile unpaved section of the Montezuma Pass Road is steep, poorly drained and difficult and expensive to maintain. The Memorial does nearly all road maintenance on an equipment rental agreement, including snow removal.

Trails

The trail system in the Memorial is comprised of 6.4 miles of designated, signed trails. Joe's Canyon and the Coronado Peak trails have official designation as part of the National Recreation Trail System. The YCC Program has been focused for several years on trail maintenance.

Buildings and Facilities

Coronado has four Mission 66 single family housing units. Only the Superintendent has required occupancy of government housing. A 3-bedroom mobile home has recently been transferred to the Bureau of Land Management since there is currently a housing surplus.

The five public buildings include one visitor center, three restrooms (separate facility next to visitor center, at the picnic/festival area and one at Montezuma Pass), and one interpretive shelter at Montezuma Pass. Within the fenced maintenance yard are the shop and protective shelter for vehicles.

INVENTORY

Roads and Trails	Measure
Paved Roads	3.5 miles
Unpaved Roads	10.0 miles
Parking Lots (10-50 car)	3
Designated Trails	6.4 miles
Boundary Marked	11.5 miles
Boundary Fenced	6.2 miles
Buildings and Facilities	
Employee Housing	4
Public Buildings	6
Administrative Buildings	1
Picnic Area (35 sites)	1
Amphitheater (seating 1,400)	1
Utility Systems	
Water	2
Sewage (Septic)	5
Major Equipment	
GSA Leased Vehicles	3
Loader/Backhoe(Park owned)	1
Cushman Haulster(Park owned)	2

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

For management purposes, the Memorial's land has been divided into two zones. The classifications have been selected primarily by considering present uses.

Development Zone

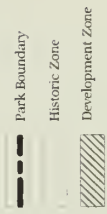
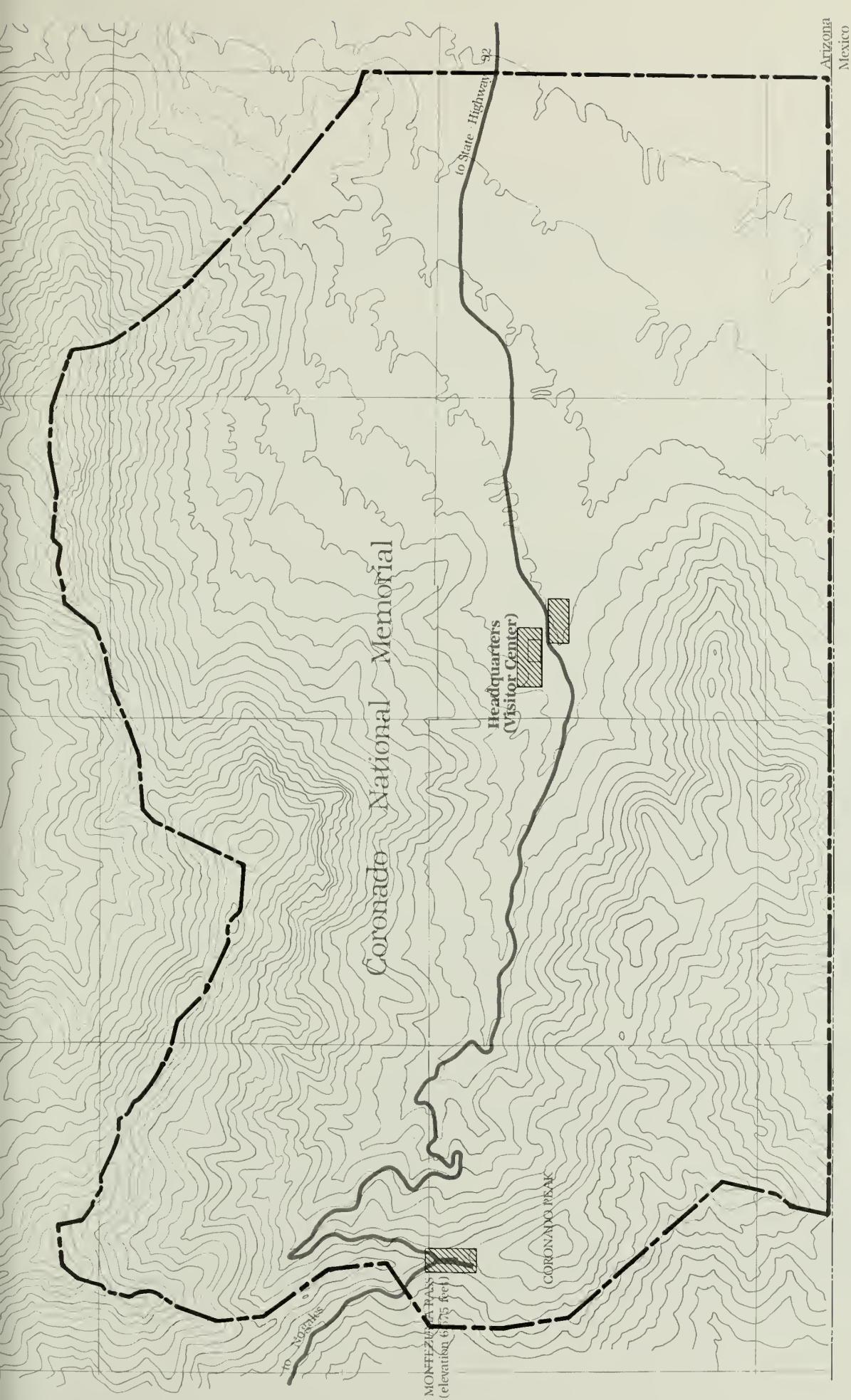
Two areas totalling approximately 33 acres comprise the development zone. Thirty acres around Memorial Headquarters include the facilities and services for visitor use and enjoyment of the area. These facilities include the visitor center, picnic area and amphitheater, support facilities, employee housing and vehicle parking. Headquarters is linked with the 3-acre Montezuma Pass area by the memorial through road. At the

Pass are an interpretive shelter, restrooms and a 40 car parking lot. This zone is managed to provide all necessary services while at the same time minimizing their impact on the historic scene.

Historic Zone

The entire Memorial is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and therefore, all lands with the exception of those in necessary supporting developments, are included in the historic zone of 4,768.41 acres. Although these lands possess no especially significant or unique values, they are important in preserving an undisturbed natural area as the historic scenes reminiscent of the period of the Coronado Expedition.

Grazing allotments covering the entire Memorial were in effect at the time of establishment, and the enabling act expressly permits this use to continue. With a new Interagency Agreement and long term grazing plan now in effect to minimize over-grazing, this land use should not detract from the historic scene. These lands, therefore, are not put into special use category.



401 80.011
June 89 WHO-HP

Existing Management Zoning

CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

Land Protection

1. An 82.5 acre inholding has been partially protected by a scenic easement. The owner has now decided he needs to sell the property to the Government based on financial hardship, but wants a 25-year use and occupancy. Although land values are increasing in the area at about 5% per year, is this purchase with a use and occupancy condition in the best interest of the Service?

Natural Resources

1. A fire of the size and intensity that was experienced in June, 1988, will have significant long-term impacts on the memorial's ecology, and will offer a new interpretive challenge for the park staff. The possibilities include using it as an example of too much fire suppression; the resiliency of nature to recover from such a catastrophe; and the long-term damage that will take years for nature to repair.

The ramifications of this fire are already being seen with over eleven inches of rain in nine weeks. Although the rain has brought back grasses and forbes in many areas, erosion of soil and even large boulders has occurred after each heavy rainfall.

The estimated cost of repair/rehab of storm/fire related wash-down damage has already amounted to \$150,000, a figure almost equal to the areas operating base budget. Two maintenance employees have spent nearly all their time for five weeks in cleaning clogged culverts under the memorial through road.

Interpretive programs such as school outreach and on-site tours will carry a fire prevention, devastation and cost message in resources and dollars. Also stressed will be the role of natural fire in maintaining the ecological balance and the ability of nature to heal the landscape in time.

2. Inappropriate use of Coronado Cave continues and the entrance presents a safety hazard to those who may not realize how difficult entry and exit can be because of the steep and rocky entrance. Should management consider having all cave users register at the visitor center so the hazards can be explained in detail?

3. A four-year vegetative study was begun in 1987. Little baseline data is available to management on other natural resources such as water, soils, and fauna distribution and populations. Although these studies have been identified in the Natural Resources Management Plan for several years, funding has not been forthcoming.

4. Two nearby monitoring sites for acid precipitation have given some of the most acidic samples in Arizona. Yet no monitoring has been done in the park. What can be done and what may be the long-term effects of wet or dry acid precipitation deposition on the resources?

Cultural Resources

1. An interpretive prospectus has been developed for the State of Texas Mine Site. Funding needed to make this interesting property a part of the "Quest for Gold" memorial theme is sorely needed.

2. The north half of the memorial has not been surveyed for archeological sites even though it became a part of the park in 1978. How can funding for this project be expedited?

Enforcement of Memorial Regulations

The memorial through-road is open 24 hours a day, even though the area is considered a day use park with other facilities closing at dark. Without anyone on the staff with a law enforcement commission, how can management properly enforce park regulations and minimize night time vandalism and other inappropriate activities?

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Interpretation

To impart to visitors the lasting influence of Spanish explorers on the culture of the American Southwest.

To promote the conservation ethic and an understanding of the management philosophies and policies of Coronado National Memorial and the National Park Service.

To use the story of the Peak Fire of June, 1988 in such a way as to promote wildland fire prevention, yet stress the role of fire in maintaining a balance in the memorial's vegetative community.

To continue to improve the annual Borderlands Festival which promotes an understanding and appreciation for the rich cultural heritage of the region, including our neighbors in Mexico.

To develop imaginative approaches to interpretation both on and off-site that will encourage visitors and students to reflect on the lasting contributions of Hispanic exploration of new Spain on the culture of this country.

Visitor Use

To encourage appropriate use of the cave, trails, Montezuma Pass Overlook, visitor center and picnic area to the extent compatible with resource protection.

Access

To assure safe and adequate access to, and circulation within the park, for the able-bodied and handicapped visitors alike.

Safety

To promote awareness of the potential hazards associated with hiking the trails, driving the unpaved portion of the pass road, especially in winter, cave use, and to assure safe working conditions within the park for visitors, employees and contractors.

Cooperation/Coordination

To cooperate with the U. S. Border Patrol and the U. S. Forest Service in matters of law enforcement, grazing and wildland fire suppression on memorial lands. To assist local Chambers of Commerce, schools and Southwest Parks and monuments Association in order to provide the public with information on the memorial's resources and programs. To coordinate the annual Borderlands Festival which celebrates the blending of cultures in the San Pedro River Valley.

Resource Management

To protect and perpetuate the historical/cultural resources to the maximum extent possible.

1. To preserve the natural historic scene within the memorial, as well as the natural grasslands of the distant San Pedro Valley, as close as possible to the environment of the Coronado Expedition period, except where modification is necessary for needed visitor and administrative facilities.

2. Monitor regional air quality and report any potential sources of air pollution.

Visitor Use and Interpretation

To enhance public enjoyment of, and appreciation for, the natural resources and historical significance of the memorial.

1. To promote public appreciation of the historical significance of the Coronado Expedition and the continuing Hispanic historical and cultural contributions to the American Southwest.

2. Through interpretation, motivate the public symbolically, visually, and imaginatively to achieve a meaningful appreciation of the time of Coronado, using living history programs and other interpretive activities and devices.
3. Complement the historical/cultural thrust programs with the area's scenic and natural history programs.
4. To make available opportunities for environmental education in cooperation with the local school system.
5. To manage visitor access and circulation to provide safe public use and enjoyment of park resources.

Cooperation

1. To achieve a complementary and coordinated presentation of the Coronado Expedition and the resultant cultures of the southwestern United States and its relationship to other units of the National Park System along international border.
2. To cooperate closely with neighboring communities and governmental units in Sonora, Mexico, and Arizona all matters relating to park planning, park resource protection, and visitor use.
3. To encourage historical and cultural research activities by educational institutions, organizations and professionals where relevant to park purposes.
4. To cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service in the management of grazing.

Development

1. To provide adequate facilities for public use and enjoyment and meet administrative needs.
2. To insure that water resources are adequate for public use, operational needs, and fire protection.

August 18, 1941

[S. 752]

[Public Law 216]

To provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona.

Coronado International Memorial, establishment.

Description of area.

Proviso.
Establishment of adjoining area by Mexico.

Regulation, etc., by National Park Service.

16 U. S. C. §§ 1-4.

Proviso.
Development within strip north of international boundary.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of permanently commemorating the explorations of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, the President of the United States is authorized to declare, by proclamation, any lands within the following-described area, subject to all valid existing rights, to be established as the "Coronado International Memorial":

Gila and Salt River meridian: Township 24 south, range 20 east, section 10, south half southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter; section 11, south half southwest quarter; section 13, southwest quarter northwest quarter, south half; section 14, northwest quarter, south half, northwest quarter northeast quarter, south half northeast quarter; section 15, all; section 22, all; section 23, all; section 24, all; township 24 south, range 21 east, section 17, south half southwest quarter; section 18, southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter; section 19, all; section 20, lots 3 and 4; aggregating approximately two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres: *Provided*, That said proclamation shall not be issued until the President of the United States shall have been advised through official channels that the Government of Mexico has established, or provided for the establishment of, an area of similar type and size adjoining the area described herein.

SEC. 2. The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall promote and regulate the use of the Coronado International Memorial for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States. Insofar as applicable and not in conflict with this Act, the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), providing for the establishment of a National Park Service, as amended and supplemented, shall govern the promotion and regulation of the designated memorial area: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any recreational or other development by the National Park Service within the sixty-foot strip north of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico withdrawn by proclamation of the President dated May 27, 1907 (35 Stat., part II, p. 2136), unless such development has received the prior approval of the Secretary of State.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL, ARIZONA

November 5, 1952
(No. 2925)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

66 Stat. 510.

WHEREAS section 1 of the act of August 18, 1941, 55 Stat. 630 (16 U. S. C. 450y), as amended by Public Law 478, 82nd Congress, approved July 9, 1952, provides that for the purpose of permanently commemorating the explorations of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado the President of the United States may declare, by proclamation, any lands within the area therein described to be established as the Coronado National Memorial; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by the establishment of the said Memorial on certain of the said lands as hereinafter provided:

Coronado National
Memorial.
Establishment.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the said act of August 18, 1941, as amended, do proclaim and declare that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in the State of Arizona are hereby established as the Coronado National Memorial:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 24 S., R. 20 E.
sec. 10, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 11, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 13, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 14, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

2 Coronado National Memorial

	Page
Amendment to Act of August 18, 1941, establishing the Coronado International Memorial, substituting the words "Coronado National Memorial" for "Coronado International Memorial"-----	Act of July 9, 1952 370
Revision of boundaries of memorial and repair and maintenance of access road thereto authorized-----	Act of September 2, 1960 370

An Act To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona," approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630), approved July 9, 1952 (66 Stat. 510)

Coronado
National
Memorial, Ariz.
16 U.S.C.
§ 450y-
450y-4.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "Coronado National Memorial" are hereby substituted in lieu of the words "Coronado International Memorial" wherever such words occur in the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630).

SEC. 2. That section 1 of the aforesaid Act is hereby amended by striking out "": *Provided*, That said proclamation shall not be issued until the President of the United States shall have been advised through official channels that the Government of Mexico has established, or provided for the establishment of, an area of similar type and size adjoining the area described herein". (16 U.S.C. § 450y note. See, *Laws Relating to the National Park Service*, Supp. I, (1944) p. 142-143.)

An Act To revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road thereto, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes, approved September 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 736)

Coronado Na-
tional Memo-
rial, Ariz.
Revised bound-
aries.
16 U.S.C. 450y.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in furtherance of the purposes of the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630), as amended, and to facilitate the administration and development of the Coronado National Memorial, Arizona, the boundaries thereof are hereby revised by the following additions and deletions of land:

(1) Inclusion in the memorial and exclusion from the Coronado National Forest of lots 2 and 7 and a portion of Homestead Entry Survey 310 situated in section 18, township 24 south, range 21 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, said portion of Homestead Entry Survey 310 being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner (identified as corner number 1), of Homestead Entry Survey 310, said point being located on the present boundary of Coronado National Memorial and marked by an iron pipe with a brass cap and a rock cairn placed by the United States Bureau of Land Management in 1955; thence north zero degrees

dred and sixty-one feet, more or less, along the southern boundary line of Homestead Entry Survey 310, which line is also the present northern boundary of the said memorial, to the point of beginning (all bearings referred to the true meridian).

(2) Inclusion in the Memorial and exclusion from the Coronado National Forest of lots 5 and 6 in section 20, township 24 south, range 21 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian.

(3) Exclusion from the Memorial and inclusion in the Coronado National Forest of the north half southwest quarter northwest quarter section 13, and the north half southeast quarter northeast quarter section 14, all in township 24 south, range 20 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian. (16 U.S.C. § 450y-5 [Supp. II].)

**Land
acquisition.**

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands within the revised boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or by such other means as he may consider to be in the public interest. Lands and interests in lands acquired pursuant to this Act shall become a part of the Memorial and be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, and pursuant to sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630), as amended. (16 U.S.C. § 450y-6 [Supp. II].)

16 U.S.C. 1.
16 U.S.C.
450y-1-3.

16 U.S.C. 17j-2.

SEC. 3. The Act approved August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 885), is hereby amended by substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of subsection (a), section 1, and inserting immediately thereafter the following: "repair and maintenance of the class 'C' road lying between the terminus of F.A. 383 at the east boundary of Coronado National Forest and the point where said class 'C' road enters Coronado National Memorial in the vicinity of Montezuma Pass, approximately 5.3 miles." (16 U.S.C. § 17j-2 [Supp. II].)¹

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed \$3,000 for the purpose of acquiring lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon as may be necessary for carrying out this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 450y-7 [Supp. II].)

¹ See also General Legislation, pp. 16-17.

point on the southern boundary line of Homestead Entry Survey 310 marked by an iron pipe with a National Park Service brass cap, said point also being located on the present northern boundary line of Coronado National Memorial; thence north eighty-nine degrees forty-nine minutes west two thousand three hundred and sixty-one feet, more or less, along the southern boundary line of Homestead Entry Survey 310, which line is also the present northern boundary of the said memorial, to the point of beginning (all bearings referred to the true meridian).

(2) Inclusion in the Memorial and exclusion from the Coronado National Forest of lots 5 and 6 in section 20, township 24 south, range 21 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian.

(2) Exclusion from the Memorial and inclusion in the Coronado National Forest of the north half southwest quarter northwest quarter section 13, and the north half southeast quarter northeast quarter section 14, all in township 24 south, range 20 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands within the revised boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or by such other means as he may consider to be in the public interest. Lands and interests in lands acquired pursuant to this Act shall become a part of the Memorial and be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, and pursuant to sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630), as amended.

Land acquisition

16 USC L
16 USC 4507-1-3
16 USC 171-2

SEC. 3. The Act approved August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 885), is hereby amended by substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of subsection (a), section 1, and inserting immediately thereafter the following: "repair and maintenance of the class 'C' road lying between the terminus of F. A. 383 at the east boundary of Coronado National Forest and the point where said class 'C' road enters Coronado National Memorial in the vicinity of Montezuma Pass, approximately 5.3 miles."

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed \$3,000 for the purpose of acquiring lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon as may be necessary for carrying out this Act.

Appropriation

Approved September 2, 1960.

